very important lessons from the report that has just come out with respect to national security. In fairness to the committee, the report was just issued. But let us do it right the first time.

Let me offer one specific example. The Weldon amendment that was not allowed to be made in order by the Committee on Rules provides a perfect opportunity to respond to the recommendation that we begin to invest in the United States domestic launch capacity instead of relying, unduly so, on other countries to launch communications satellites. The Weldon amendment, which was the product of a study done by the Air Force, recommended a very specific investment by the Kennedy Space Center. There are other space centers around the country that are well suited for this investment.

Let us go back and do this right the first time. Let us begin to respond to the solutions identified by the Chris Cox report, and the Weldon amendment would be a good place to start.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina withdraws the resolution.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 38 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) at 12 o'clock and 23 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING AMENDMENT PROCESS FOR H.R. 45, NUCLEAR WASTE POLICY ACT OF 1999

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules is expected to meet the second week of June, when we return, to grant a rule which may restrict amendments for consideration of H.R. 45, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1999.

Any Member contemplating an amendment to H.R. 45 should submit 55 copies of the amendment and a brief explanation of the amendment to the Committee on Rules no later than noon on Tuesday, June 8. The Committee on Rules office is in H–312 of the Capitol.

Amendments should be drafted to the text of the bill as reported by the Committee on Commerce on May 20.

Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to ensure their amendments are properly drafted and should check with the Office of the Parliamentarian to be certain their amendments comply with the Rules of the House.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE TO HAVE UNTIL 6 P.M., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1999, TO FILE A REPORT ON H.R. 1000, AVIATION INVESTMENT AND REFORM ACT FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure have until 6 p.m. on Friday, May 28, 1999, to file a report on the bill (H.R. 1000) to amend title 49, United States Code, to authorize programs of the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 853

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 853.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

DESIGNATION OF THE HONORABLE THOMAS M. DAVIS TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS THROUGH JUNE 7, 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House the following communication from the Speaker pro tempore:

WASHINGTON, DC, May 27, 1999.

I hereby appoint the Honorable Thomas M. Davis to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through June 7, 1999.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the designation is agreed to.

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE ALCEE L. HASTINGS, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable Alcee L. Hastings, Member of Congress:

WASHINGTON, DC, May 27, 1999.

I, Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives,

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the designation is agreed to.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

CONINUATION OF EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO)—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. 106–75)

The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States: which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the Federal Register for publication, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is to continue in effect beyond May 30, 1999, and the emergency declared with respect to the situation in Kosovo is to continue in effect beyond June 9, 1999.

On December 27, 1995, I issued Presidential Determination 96–7, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, inter alia, to suspend the application of sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and to continue to block property previously blocked until provision is made to address claims or encumbrances, including the claims of the other successor states of the former Yugoslavia. This sanctions relief, in conformity with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1022 of November 22, 1995 (hereinafter the Resolution”), was an essential factor motivating Serbia and Montenegro’s acceptance of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and
Herzegovina initialized by the parties in Dayton, Ohio, on November 21, 1995, and signed in Paris, France, on December 14, 1995 (hereinafter "the Peace Agreement"). The sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) were accordingly suspended prospectively, effective January 16, 1996. Sanctions imposed on the Bosnian Serb forces and authorities, and on the territory that they control within Bosnia and Herzegovina were subsequently suspended prospectively, effective May 10, 1996, also in conformity with the Peace Agreement and the Resolution.

Sanctions against both the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Bosnian Serbs were subsequently terminated by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1074 of October 1, 1996. This termination, however, did not end the requirement of the Resolution that blocked those funds and assets that are subject to sanctions. Security Council Resolution 1074 of October 1, 1996, also in conformity with the Peace Agreement and the Resolution, was subsequently terminated by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1091 of March 13, 1996, also in conformity with the Peace Agreement and the Resolution.

On June 9, 1998, I issued Executive Order 13088, "Blocking Property of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, and the Republic of Montenegro and Persons and Entities Operating in the Republic of Serbia in Response to the Situation in Kosovo." Since then, the government of President Milosevic has rejected the international community's efforts to find a peaceful settlement for the crisis in Kosovo and has launched a massive campaign of ethnic cleansing that has displaced a large percentage of the population and been accompanied by an increasing number of atrocities. President Milosevic's brutal assault against the people of Kosovo and his complete disregard for the requirements of the international community pose a threat to regional peace and stability.

President Milosevic's actions continue to pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy interests, and the economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force these emergency authorities beyond May 30, 1999.

On June 9, 1998, I issued Executive Order 13088, "Blocking Property of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, and the Republic of Montenegro and Persons and Entities Operating in the Republic of Serbia in Response to the Situation in Kosovo." Since then, the government of President Milosevic has rejected the international community's efforts to find a peaceful settlement for the crisis in Kosovo and has launched a massive campaign of ethnic cleansing that has displaced a large percentage of the population and been accompanied by an increasing number of atrocities. President Milosevic's brutal assault against the people of Kosovo and his complete disregard for the requirements of the international community pose a threat to regional peace and stability.

President Milosevic's actions continue to pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy interests, and the economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force these emergency authorities beyond May 9, 1999.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.


DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1999

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, June 9, 1999.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER, MAJORITY LEADER AND MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND MAKE APPOINTMENTS, NOTWITHSTANDING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding an adjournment of the House until Monday, June 7, 1999, the Speaker, majority leader and minority leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, as the designee of the majority leader, I move that the House do now adjourn. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2383. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Finding of Failure to Submit Required State Implementation Plans for Ozone; Texas; Dallas/Fort Worth Ozone Nonattainment Area [TX 107-1-9907; FRL–6343–5] received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.


2392. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Rhode Island; Amendments to Flood Elevation Determinations—received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.


2394. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval of the Agency's final determination of Failure to Submit Required State Implementation Plans for Ozone; Texas; Dallas/Fort Worth Ozone Nonattainment Area [TX 107–1–7807; FRL–6343–5] received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.